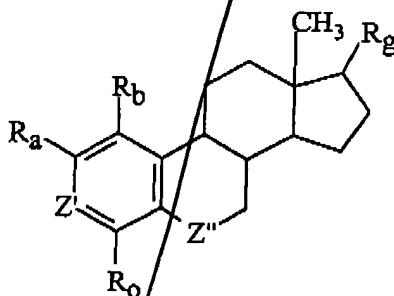


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wherein:

- a) R_b and R_o are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH₂-OH, -NH₂; or N(R₆)(R₇), wherein R₆ and R₇ are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;
- b) R_a is -N₃, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=CH₂, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-R₁, or -O-R-R₁ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R₁ is -OH, -NH₂, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or CF₃;
- c) Z' is >CH, >COH, or >C-R₂-OH, where R₂ is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;
- d) >C-R_g is >C(H)-OH; and
- e) Z'' is >CH₂, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N-OR₅, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-NR₅R₅, wherein each R₅ is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

with the proviso that if R_b is H, R_o is H, Z' is >COH, >C-R_g is >C(H)-OH, and Z'' is >CH₂, then R_a is neither -OCH₃ nor -OCH₂CH₃.

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2. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is $-C \equiv C - CH_3$,

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

Z'' is $>CH_2$.

3. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is OCH_2CF_3

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

Z'' is $>C=O$.

4. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is OCH_2CF_3

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

Z'' is $>C=NOH$.

6. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is OCH_2CF_3

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

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Z'' is $>CH_2$.

- C2
cont
7. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is $CH=CH_2$

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

Z'' is $>CH_2$.

8. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is $E-CH=CHCH_3$

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

Z'' is $>CH_2$.

9. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is NHC_2H_5

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

Z'' is $>CH_2$.

10. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

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R_a is NHCOCH_3

Z' is $>\text{C}-\text{OH}$, and

Z'' is $>\text{CH}_2$.

- C²
Cont
11. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is OC_2H_5

Z' is $>\text{C}-\text{OH}$, and

Z'' is $>\text{C}=\text{O}$.

12. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is OC_2H_5

Z' is $>\text{C}-\text{OH}$, and

Z'' is $>\text{OH}$.

13. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

R_a is OC_2H_5

Z' is $>\text{C}-\text{OH}$, and

Z'' is $>\text{C}=\text{NOH}$.

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C2
Contd

14. (Amended) The compound of Claim 1, wherein :

R_b and R_o are H,

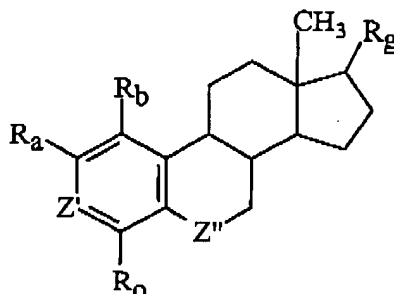
R_a is OC_2H_5

Z' is $>C-OH$, and

Z'' is $>C=NOCH_3$.

C3

29. (Amended) A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

a) R_b and R_o are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -CH₂-OH, -NH₂; or N(R_6)(R_7), wherein R_6 and R_7 are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;

b) R_a is $NHCOCH_3$;

c) Z' is $>CH$, $>COH$, or $>C-R_2-OH$, where R_2 is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

d) $>C-R_g$ is $>C(H)-OH$; and

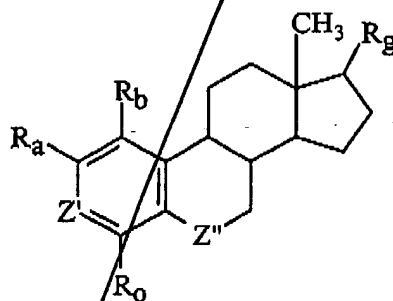
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e) Z'' is $>\text{CH}_2$, $>\text{C}=\text{O}$, $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{OH}$, $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{OH}$, $>\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{OR}_5$, $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$,

or $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{NR}_5\text{R}_5$, wherein each R_5 is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl.

30. (Amended)

A compound of the general formula:



wherein:

- a) R_b and R_o are independently $-\text{H}$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{F}$, $-\text{CN}$, lower alkyl, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$, $-\text{NH}_2$; or $\text{N}(\text{R}_6)(\text{R}_7)$, wherein R_6 and R_7 are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;
- b) R_a is $-\text{O}-\text{R}-\text{R}_1$ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and R_1 is $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{Cl}$, $-\text{Br}$, $-\text{I}$, $-\text{F}$ or CF_3 ;
- c) Z' is $>\text{CH}$, $>\text{COH}$, or $>\text{C}-\text{R}_2-\text{OH}$, where R_2 is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;
- d) $>\text{C}-\text{R}_g$ is $>\text{C}(\text{H})-\text{OH}$; and